Introduction

- A national survey showed 65% of LGBTQIA+ physicians reported hearing colleagues make discriminatory comments towards LGBTQIA+ patients, with 34% witnessing discriminatory care given to LGBTQIA+ patients.
- The Medical Journal “Family Medicine” published a study showing that the discomfort and bias medical professionals have with LGBTQIA+ patients was combated with increased clinical exposure and awareness.
- In 2011, over one-third of current US medical schools reported no integration of LGBTQIA+ healthcare in their medical curriculum. Schools that did claim competence reported under 5 hours of education devoted to LGBTQIA+ healthcare over a 4 year curriculum.
- Currently there is no standard healthcare training regarding the needs of LGBTQIA+ patients across medical school curricula.

Methods

- An anonymous 24-item survey was utilized to assess perceptions of knowledge and attitudes of medical students toward LGBTQIA+ patients and their healthcare needs based on their years of medical training.
- In addition to assessing comfort level in providing for LGBTQIA+ patients and their healthcare needs based on their years of medical training.
- The survey, utilizing Qualtrics, was distributed to medical students at both Rowan University School of Osteopathic Medicine and Cooper Medical School of Rowan University.
- Participation in the survey was voluntary and anonymous with no identifying information collected.

Results

- 102 medical students responded to this survey, 59 identified as females, 34 identified as males, and 1 identified as gender: 81% identified as heterosexual.
- 10.7% of survey respondents admitted they were uncomfortable around LGBTQIA+ patients as a whole.
- 39% did not know about Pre-exposure Prophylaxis “PrEP” and its use in medicine.
- 49.5% did not know about Post Exposure Prophylaxis “PEP” and its use in medicine.
- 11% of survey respondents reported receiving their understanding of LGBTQIA+ healthcare topics from resources outside of medical school.
- 18% felt uncomfortable using patient’s pronouns over birth sex pronouns.

What Does This Mean?

- While most respondents were comfortable having LGBTQIA+ patients, the survey showed most were ill-prepared to address the needs of the LGBTQIA+ Community.
- More than half of survey respondents received their education for treating LGBTQIA+ patients from sources outside of medical school curricula.
- Medical education is lacking with regard to teaching students the appropriate screening tests required for transgender patients.
- A fair amount of medical students did not know the uses of HIV preventative medication such as PrEP and PEP.

Where Do We Go From Here?

- The results of this survey will be used as an assessment for lapses in LGBTQIA+ healthcare in current Medical Education curriculums.
- In the future we plan to survey additional medical students and healthcare practitioners at all levels of practice and education across the country.
- Our goal is to gather further understanding of the gaps in knowledge of LGBTQIA+ healthcare and develop an educational plan to address these deficiencies in the medical school curriculum.

References